

Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

The news to-day is not of a startling character. The report of the evacuation of Fredericksburg and its occupation by our troops is contradicted. Large reinforcements are continually on their way to Vicksburg from the west. It is supposed that the rebels are also sending troops to the same locality. If the siege of Vicksburg continues many weeks the armies on either side will exceed anything of the kind during the war, and the final and decisive battle of the war may be fought in Mississippi.

Copperheads will not Pay.

We hope the copperheads are satisfied. They can now take regular doses of the Chicago Times, daily, and abuse the government and denounce the war to their heart's content. With such "liberty of speech" and "constitutional privileges" they ought to be willing to be content with the abstract right, without the practice. Now that the meanness of treason and the most cowardly sympathy for the rebels will be permitted because the government has not the will to punish, they ought to reflect after all, that this kind of thing won't pay. Suppose you succeed in crippling the government so that the rebellion is triumphant, what then? Are northern copperheads to be benefitted, either politically or financially? We leave out of view entirely the higher and nobler impulses of patriotism and national pride, and refer only to the gains of money and office seeking. If the rebels succeed they will impose their constitution and laws upon all within their confederacy. Should they graciously permit the west or the middle states to make a part of their new empire, it will only be to rule them with a rod of iron, in the interest of the lords of the south. They will be the conquerors, and will monopolize all the offices and chances of money making under the government. Douglas Hamilton of Louisiana says that these "western hoosiers," "these vermin, uncouth, fanatical and depraved," as he calls all in the west, cannot be "permitted to enter again our legislative halls, divide our offices of profit and trust, and partake freely of the privileges of our own citizens, of voting, of owning property, &c." That will be the condition of the copperheads in the new empire of Jeff. Davis. Will it be profitable to help bring about such a state of things? Don't felicitate yourselves upon the notion that you will be preferred because you have been false to your country during the war. You will gain no credit by your treachery, no more than Arnold did in the eyes of the British nation by his treason.

Look, again, at another state of things. If the rebellion does not succeed, but is suppressed by the valor of our armies, what kind of a sight will a copperhead have for an office when the soldiers return? With a triumphant administration and the enthusiasm of a loyal people excited by victory, where will be the hopes of a copperhead in getting office? What will become of the pro-slavery, anti-war party? Read the history of Hartford convention federalism and you will see your fate shadowed.

It will, therefore, be neither profitable nor honorable to remain in opposition to the government in the prosecution of this war. If the rebels succeed we are all doomed to southern rule, under whatever yoke the conquerors may choose to impose upon us. If the loyal national armies are triumphant, copperheads are necessarily thrust out of all political preferment. There is no fact more certain than that those who now oppose the war will be overwhelmed with ignominy and shame, no matter which side succeeds at last. Let every man think of this, and make a note that it does not and will not pay to oppose the government in this war.

The Loyalty of California.—Rev. Thomas Starr King, in a late letter to church friends in Boston, says: "I rejoice that I can report to you, brethren, that the state is loyal. She is sound to the core. We are opening copper veins all over our surface, but there is none of that metal in our heads. We hope to show you, in the next election of governor, that we hold office for four years, that there are states in New England which can catch the inspiration of patriotism from California. I hazard nothing in saying that San Francisco is to-day the most loyal city of the American Republic."

Lord Brougham is rendering his old age absolutely disgraceful. He refused the other day to preside at anti-slavery meeting in London, on the ground that it would be a violation of "strict neutrality" in the American war! And this from the author of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. What next?

The iron-clad war steamer Galena, which has been in commission only a year, and from which so much was expected, is going into dry dock at Philadelphia, to be entirely overhauled, and, if possible, put into efficient condition.

From the Eighth Regiment.

CAMP OF THE EIGHTH REG'T, WISCONSIN VOL., 1ST REG'T, 1862, Vicksburg, Miss., June 24, 1862.  
On the 19th we arrived here, within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's breastworks, which Blair's division had charged upon during the day, and accomplished no more than to lose a large number of men. They got up under the breastworks, where the rebels could not hurt them nor they the rebels, and laid there till dark, when they got out of their position.

Day before yesterday there was another grand charge made all along the lines. In the first place, a party went up to the works and placed 12-foot ladders against the breastworks, and they would not reach the top. The troops, instead of charging in the usual manner, had to charge by the right flank, and they could shoot them down for keeps. Our brigade charged on the works, and lost 115 killed and wounded, and accomplished nothing. It was one of the hottest fires I ever saw. The way the canister, grape, shell and bullets whistled and cracked around us was a caution. Most of our regiment had got across a road which the rebels cannonaded, when Gen. Tuttle ordered no more troops to pass until the fire ceased some. We laid down behind a hill, and well it was for us, or we would have had few left. One shell exploded in the 5th Minnesota and killed four men and sent a negro into the air 10 or 15 feet. The rebels have their guns planted and ranged so that they can shell about where they please.

Gen. Grant has now given up the idea of charging them out, as the ground is too hilly for the movement of troops. He is now going to siege them out. The mortar boats are shelling the town most of the time.

Gen. Grant is a man about the size of Mr. Newell, a little taller and slightly stooped. He is slightly gray, and seems to be thinking all the time.

Gen. Sherman is a rather tall man, with a red nose, and appears to be a good fighting man, only a little hasty. He commands this army corps.

Gen. Tuttle, who commands this division, is a man a little heavier than Colonel Burdick, and about 30 to 40 years old. He said he thought this was a slow brigade, until after its charge, when he held a different opinion. It is reported that Gen. Sherman said that if this brigade could not make anything by charging on the works, there was no need of trying again.

FRANK.

The Loss of the Gunboat Cincinnati, at Vicksburg.

The following is a private letter from one of the surviving officers of the ill-fated gunboat Cincinnati:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BLACK HAWK,  
YOUNG'S POINT, Miss., June 24, 1862.  
The old "Cincinnati"—The terror of the Mississippi—is no more. Her good fortune deserted her yesterday, and she now lies sunk in about three fathoms of water, one mile above the upper Vicksburg battery.

At 3:30 yesterday morning, we weighed anchor and started down the river. Our captain then called the officers on to the quarter deck, and explained to us what we were expected to do, viz: to run down and round to under their upper batteries and shell them till silenced. General Sherman would then make a charge with three divisions of infantry, and occupy the same. How well this plan was executed you will see.

After getting under weigh, we drifted slowly down the stream, waiting to hear the lower fleet, as they were to commence the attack, and draw the enemy's fire. As soon as they were in sight, we started our engines and started briskly down, all the time giving the enemy our fire, and they sending us theirs with no effect. At 3:45 we commenced rounding to, and then began to suffer. In rounding to, we became, of course, nearly stationary, and, after a few shots, the "rebs" got our range, and every shot from their guns told with terrible effect. We had not fairly got rounded up stream, when a rebel shot into our shell room, wounding several men, putting out the light, and, worse than all, being below the water line, almost instantly flooding the room with water. A few minutes after, two shots entered the magazine, both below the water line, and filling it with water. We were thus, in a few moments, placed hors de combat. The word was passed that we were sinking. The steam-pumps, hand pumps and buckets were put in requisition, but all to no purpose, as in addition to the shots already mentioned, three or four more killed her and assisted in flooding her. An order was to run her ashore, and to the Mississippi bank she was headed. To make an already bad matter worse, a shot carried away one of our tilters, and another entered the pilot house, killing the pilot and wounding the quartermaster at the wheel.

We managed to get her ashore, or near it, just as she was going down. And here occurred an affair that beggars all description. Many of the men had already become panic-stricken, and as soon as we came near the bank, they commenced jumping overboard to swim ashore, and in their insane hurry hindering each other. The result was that many who had remained on the boat, would have been alive, were drowned within two or three yards of the shore or ship.

We were under fire about one hour. Our loss from these several causes were three killed outright, twelve wounded, two of whom have since died, and sixteen missing. I did not leave the ship and do not claim any particular amount of bravery, but I really think that by a proper coolness, I was the means of saving the lives of many a poor fellow who otherwise would have been among the unnumbered "missing." Nearly all of our plunder—otherwise private property—was lost. My trunk floated off with others, but luckily was washed ashore inside of our lines and recovered by some of our boys, not, however, until everything in it was soaked with aqua pura. Others were more unfortunate, and the rebels have probably had the pleasure of overhauling their several kits. The boat sunk so that the water was waist deep on the spar deck.

I have, since this war commenced, been in some tight places, but never was I before, and I hope never to be again, in such another as the affair of May 27th 1862. I had command of a 3-inch gun of the bow battery, but only got in four shots, on account of the position. I could not bring it to bear effectively, and I never, if I can help it, throw any shot or shell away.

There were several instances of the most sublime courage. In fact but few acted cowardly, and most of them paid the penalty with their lives. One man with his left leg shot off, the knee, the lower portion being by a piece of shell, being dented after the boat had sunk, very coolly swam ashore. He was never heard to utter a groan—had a pleasant smile on his

face all of the time. Poor fellow! he died last night.

Another—a quartermaster—when our masts and jacks-staffs were all shot away, climbed the stump of the fore-jacks-staff, and, while the shot and shell were flying about like hail, nailed to it, with nails picked from the shattered decks, our torn and ragged ensign.

Yet another—the quartermaster wounded in the wheel-house, clung to the wheel till taken away by main force. He will probably lose his right arm. Many others I might mention.

About ten o'clock last night, a tug came down for us, and we are all now on the admiral's flag-ship.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, June 5, via Cairo, June 7. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The steamer Memphis has arrived from Young's Point. She left there on Wednesday.—Capt. R. L. Hopkins, of the 30th Missouri, stating that firing was going on all around our lines on Tuesday, at intervals of five minutes.

General Grant is mounting heavy guns to operate against the enemy in his rear. The guns are 30-pound Parrotts and 32-pound siege guns.

Orders were issued on Tuesday for the batteries already in position, to open on the enemy's works on Wednesday morning. The Union people of Memphis are much exercised over a rumor which prevails, to the effect that Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith, our provost marshal, has been ordered to his regiment. He is one of the best officers we ever had, and has given more satisfaction to the Union men than any one that has been previously here, and it is felt to be a peculiar hardship that he is ordered from a position where he is doing a great work.

Gen. McClelland, it is reported, has been put under arrest for disobedience of orders, and Gen. Washburne has been ordered below to take command of his division.

CAIRO, June 7, 10 p. m. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The steamer Alice Dean, Capt. Pepper, bringing Vicksburg dates to the Thursday, and Memphis dates to yesterday afternoon, arrived this evening.

An officer of the Alice Dean reports everything progressing as usual in the rear of Vicksburg. Sappers and miners are still burrowing in the hillsides, gunboats and mortar boats are still operating, and new siege guns had opened fire on Thursday as had been anticipated, but with what result is not ascertained. Sharpshooters still command the rebel works in the rear, and the confederates are not allowed to show their heads without becoming the targets for hundreds of rifles.

The general position of Grant's army remains unchanged, his advance regiments being daily relieved and fresh ones substituted.

Gen. Osterhaus is at Big Black river, to hold Joe Johnston in check should he attempt a movement. Johnston's force is supposed to be not over 10,000 rifles fighting men, but he is reported to have 20,000 conscripts, all ages, at Entree, Mississippi, and about the same number near Jackson.

Rebators report the rebels in the besieged city as reduced to one ration per day, consisting of 15 ounces, and greatly demoralized in other respects. The sanitary condition of Grant's army is good. The Alice Dean took down goods. The captain says they have more room for hospital stores, and sick and wounded than they need, nearly all the latter having been taken up to Memphis, which is well supplied with everything.

WEXLEY HILLS, Vicksburg, via Cairo, June 7. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The siege of Vicksburg is progressing favorably. Heavy cannonading is kept up at intervals, night and day. The enemy does not reply. Troops are arriving daily from above, and heavy siege guns are being placed in position to reduce the rebel works.

Gen. Blair's expedition has returned without the loss of a man. Fifty or sixty miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, eleven miles north Yazoo City, were scoured by our troops. Several bridges, grist mills and cotton-gins, used to grind corn, were destroyed; also a large amount of cotton, marked C. S. A.

Some of the latter was hauled in our lines to hospital and defense purposes. The country towards Yazoo City is teeming with agriculture. Peaches, cattle, sheep and hogs abound, and flourishing crops of corn, oats, wheat and rye are seen on every side.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our lines, glad to escape their rebel masters' clutches. Joe Johnston has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is supposed he cannot raise force sufficient to attack General Grant.

The weather is extremely hot, but the night is pleasant and refreshing. Blair's division returned on Monday from an expedition to Yazoo City, which he went by an interior route. He encountered 2,000 of the enemy, mostly militia, who fled at his approach. A few prisoners were taken. Gen. Blair captured 1,000 head of cattle.

Gen. Grant is said not to be apprehensive of any serious demonstration in his rear, on account of the enemy's want of transportation. A great fire occurred in Vicksburg on Monday night, said to have originated from the explosion of a shell. It raged most fiercely around Washington Square. It is supposed the finest portion of the city is in ruins.

Col. R. S. Barnhill, with a small force, entered Florence, Alabama, on the 20th ult., and after a brief resistance, captured 119 prisoners, with a lot of gold and Confederate money.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Scrip for 240,000 acres for agricultural colleges has been issued to Michigan.

There is no confirmation at the navy department of the reported capture of Shreveport, on Red river, although we have dispatches from Farragut by the last steamer. The report is disbelieved.

Bonds for national banks have been deposited at Sandusky, Ohio, and Janesville, Wisconsin. A contract is made with the Continental Company for dies and plates for fives and tens of the national bank notes.

Ohio politicians here speak of the appointment of Bingham as intended to remove him from the ring for governor, and express doubts whether he will accept.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that persons whose taxable income exceeds ten thousand dollars are to be taxed at the rate of five per cent, whether that income is derived from property held by himself or partly by property held by trustees.

Fernando Wood did not take every place in Washington by storm, as he seems to have done in the case of the White House; Secretary Chase is said to have peremptorily refused to see him.

The Newport (R. I.) News announces

that Gov. Sprague and Miss Kate Chase, oldest daughter of the secretary of the treasury are shortly to be married.

MEMPHIS, June 6, (via Cairo, June 7). Special to Chicago Times.—The steamer Alice Dean has just arrived from Young's Point, which place she left on the morning of Thursday. Heavy firing was heard all along the line during Wednesday, supposed to be the operations of the siege guns and batteries under command of Grant. Federal officers and men felt confident of the capture of Vicksburg, and the garrison in their ability to drive Grant from his position.

The fire, supposed to be the burning of Vicksburg, was the destruction of a small portion of the town in the center. Five or six houses are supposed to be destroyed. The flames were produced by the shelling of the batteries by the gunboats.

Grant has strongly fortified his position in his rear, and has no fear of the enemy capturing his works.

CAIRO, June 6.

Special to the Chicago Journal.—By the arrival of steamers we have reports from Vicksburg to Tuesday, June 2. We cannot learn that any important change has taken place. Siege is still progressing. The probability is that two or three weeks will yet be consumed before the grand finale is reached.

There is no truth in the statement from Philadelphia, that Johnston is marching on Memphis. Passengers direct from there know nothing about it.

The Clara Poe was fired into by guerrillas near Island 62. More than one hundred shots struck her. No one on board was hurt.

Gen. Ellet's brigade is at Memphis. So far as operating against guerrillas is concerned it appears to be a failure.

New York, June 6. A Washington special to the New York Evening Post says: "A boat from below has just arrived with the important information that the rebels have evacuated Fredericksburg. The movement of Lee's army, which has given rise to conflicting reports during the past week is explained by the removal of his entire force from the line of the Rappahannock, which is now in the undisputed possession of Hooker. Our forces immediately crossed the river and occupied the town, over which the stars and stripes are floating. As yet we have no intimation of the direction Lee has taken."

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 7. Herald's special.—The reports from the army of the Potomac, to night, represent matters very quiet today. The rebel forces were seen yesterday, in large numbers, turning to the fortifications in the rear and below Fredericksburg. It is reported there was a review of Fitzhugh Lee's and Hampton's troops by Gen. Stuart at Culpeper, yesterday. They number 12,000 to 15,000. One of the passengers captured Friday, below Fredericksburg, stated it was intended soon to make a raid towards Washington. If such design is entertained they will find ample preparations made for their reception. The object of the reconnaissance across the Rappahannock was fully accomplished.

A Times' letter from Lexington, Kentucky, 5th, reports the departure of the entire 9th army corps for Vicksburg, via Louisville. Gen. Harstuff was in command of the post. Regiments were arriving to take the place of those leaving. A large number of East Tennessee refugees are pouring in. Gen. Burnside it was thought would remain at Lexington for the present.

The Herald has the following: NEW ORLEANS, May 29—2 P. M. To G. D. Donnell, Special Agent. The negroes are reported by all parties to have fought well. The enemy yesterday tried to get through our left wing, but were driven back with heavy loss. This morning heavy cannonading was heard continually. All is going on well. Rebel pickets who have deserted to our lines report provisions short in Port Hudson. Gen. Banks is well and in fine spirits and confident of success. C. S. DUCKLEY, Sup't U. S. Army Telegraph.

Richmond papers report gold at 6.00 premium; silver at 75 cent premium. The report is current that the federal forces are evacuating Suffolk, and throwing up heavy fortifications eight miles from Norfolk, and that the greater part of Peck's forces are sent to Hooker.

The Herald says that Gen. Butler will be brought out by the war democrats for governor of Massachusetts. If he consents to run, the republicans will probably endorse him, and Governor Andrew will be set aside.

Washington specials say the report that Stuart is this side of the Rappahannock is untrue. No rebels are this side of the river except a few guerrillas.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, is appointed U. S. District Judge for Florida, vice Marvin, resigned.

Admiral Dupont will probably be assigned to duty in the Gulf department.

New York, June 6. European advices bring the report that Earl Russell had taken very bold diplomatic steps in advance of western allies of England on the Polish question. Having opposed to Russia a plan of peace combining independence for Poland. The proposal is thus stated:

1st. The conclusion of an armistice for one year.

2d. The Polish fortress to continue to be garrisoned by Russian troops.

3d. The immediate institution of a Polish administration.

4th. No individual implicated in the rebellion to be arrested or brought to trial.

The cabinet of the Tuilleries, it is said, has already associated itself with that of St. James in the presentation of these demands, but it was thought the czar would refuse to entertain them.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 6. A fire Saturday night entirely destroyed the large threshing machine manufactory, machine-shop and foundry, owned by Adams and Beckwith, together with most of the stock on hand. Loss 15,000. Insured for 2,600.

New York, June 6. Flour dull and 10c lower 60c to 20 lb. H. L. O. Wheat dull heavy and 1 1/2c. All mil. 1 1/2c. Corn dull and 1 1/2c. All mil. 1 1/2c. Pork dull and 1 1/2c. All mil. 1 1/2c. Lard heavy. Whiskey quiet 44 1/2c.

The Times' army dispatch says it is ascertained that nearly all the rebel force is yet in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and that Lee has not yet begun any offensive movement, although his intention to do so is evident.

New York, June 6. The longshoremen are on a strike for higher wages, and business is at a stand still along the wharves.

Stocks dull and heavy. Money 6. Sterling exchange quiet. Gold 42 1/2.

Ten thousand bales of cotton from Bombay arrived at Liverpool in one day last month.

What Have I Done?—That's the very thing. What have you done? For two years past the country has been up and doing. Loyalty has armed itself, and gone to the field to battle with treason for the life of a nation. Traitors have arisen in every part of the land, and by their voice, their pen or their sword, they have sought to overthrow the established government and dismember the Union: and what have you done? Perhaps you are a man of wealth. Have you consecrated it to the cause of your country? Perhaps you are a man or woman of high social position, and commanding influence. Have you devoted these to the welfare of the nation? Perhaps you are a professional man, of education; of talent; a physician, a lawyer, a preacher, able to move and control multitudes of men and women, and lead them to the adoption of correct sentiments, and to put forth patriotic efforts to put down the rebellion and support the government. Have you aroused all the energies of your nature, and brought to bear all your talents and your social and professional influence to uphold the government in its gigantic struggle with armed traitors? Have you come up to the demands of the day in which you live, and met the vast responsibilities of a citizen of a great republic involved in all the perils of a terrible civil war? Have you by word and deed, to the utmost of your activity, in your family, in your neighborhood, in your city, in your state, wherever your influence could be felt, encouraged a loyal and earnest devotion to the cause of the nation, and opposition to, and detestation of the rebellion. In a word, have you done what you could to meet the demand which the republic has upon every citizen, to furnish all the aid in his power to uphold its authority and strengthen its efforts to overthrow the machinations of traitors.—Missouri Democrat.

GRAHAM GRIDDLE CAKES.—One pint of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one spoonful of butter, two table spoonfuls of yeast, a little salt, mix quite thin with Graham flour.

HOUSE FLIES.—Take as much of each of ground black pepper and sugar as will lie on a dime, moisten with two teaspoons of cream or rich milk, and spread it on a plate or board; the flies eat it, seek the air, and die out of doors. Or mix the liquor of boiled poke root with a little molasses, and spread it about on plates.—Fairfax Farmer.

WOOL—ITS SUPPLY AND DEMAND.—The New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture states that about 60,000,000 pounds of wool are raised annually in the country, and our manufacturers consume 80,000,000 pounds, thus showing a deficiency of about one third the supply to meet the demand.

From the scarcity of cotton at present, the demand for wool must increase, and efforts should be made to meet it with American raised wool. In the British colonies in the South Pacific and Cape Town in South Africa, 86,700,000 pounds of merino wool are raised annually, nearly all of which is sent to England.

WOOL IN NEW YORK.—There is rather more inquiry, and the market has a little more tone, though prices are somewhat irregular. We notice sales of 75,000,000 pounds Valparaiso, 85 bales Mexican, 50 do Merino, and 161 do Connecticut, on private terms.—Price Current.

Two gentlemen were lately examining the breast of a plow upon a stall in a market place. "I'll bet you a guinea," said one, "that you don't know what this is?" "Done," said the other, "it's a horse."

A large school girl, not distinguished for scholarship, having said the word "cuticle," was asked what it meant. "Don't know, sir," she said. "What is this all over my face and hands?" asked the teacher.—"Freckles, sir."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITES.

JAPPIN'S HALL.

FOR CONCERTS, OPERA, &c.

BRASS BAND and Burlesque Opera Troupe

Twenty Star Performers.

THE MONUMENTAL CONFEDERACY.

WILLIAM GRIMES, pianist.

CHALLENGE PROGRAMME.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

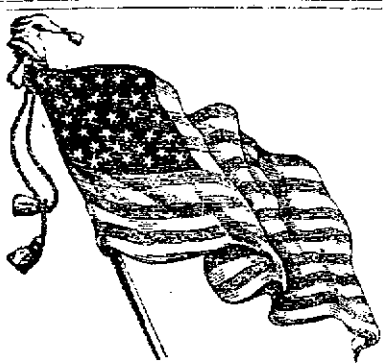
REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL FOR THE CHORUS.

REHEARSAL





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The News.

The news to-day is not of a startling character. The report of the evacuation of Frederickburg and its occupation by our troops is contradicted. Large reinforcements are continually on their way to Vicksburg from the west. It is supposed that the rebels are also sending troops to the same locality. If the siege of Vicksburg continues many weeks the armies on either side will exceed anything of the kind during the war, and the final and decisive battle of the war may be fought in Mississippi.

## Copperheadism will not pay.

We hope the copperheads are satisfied. They can now take regular doses of the Chicago Times, daily, and abuse the government and denounce the war to their heart's content. With such "liberty of speech" and "constitutional privileges" they ought to be willing to be content with the abstract right, without the practice. Now that the meanness of treason and the most cowardly sympathy for the rebels will be permitted because the government has not the will to punish, they ought to reflect after all, that this kind of thing won't pay. Suppose you succeed in crippling the government so that the rebellion is triumphant, what then? Are northern copperheads to be benefitted, either politically or financially? We leave out of view entirely the higher and nobler impulses of patriotism and national pride, and refer only to the gains of money and office seeking. If the rebels succeed they will impose their constitution and laws upon all within their confederacy. Should they graciously permit the west or the middle states to make a part of their new empire? It will only be to rule them with a rod of iron, in the interest of the lords of the south. They will be the conquerors, and will monopolize all the offices and chances of money making under the government. Douglas Hamilton of Louisiana says that these "western hoosiers," "these vermin, uncouth, fanatical and depraved," as he calls all in the west, cannot be "permitted to enter again our legislative halls, divide our offices of profit and trust, and purchase freely of the privileges of our own citizens, of voting, owning property, &c." Will it be the condition of the copperheads in the new empire of Jeff. Davis. Will it be profitable to help bring about such a state of things? Don't felicitate yourselves upon the notion that you will be preferred because you have been false to your country during the war. You will gain no credit by your treachery, no more than Arnold did in the eyes of the British nation for his treason.

Look, again, at another state of things. If the rebellion does not succeed, but is suppressed by the valor of our armies, what kind of a sight will a copperhead have for an office when the soldiers return? With a triumphant administration and the enthusiasm of a loyal people excited by victory, where will be the hopes of a copperhead in getting office? What will become of the pro-slavery, anti-war party? Read the history of Hartford convention federalism and you will see your fate fore-shadowed.

It will, therefore, be neither profitable nor honorable to remain in opposition to the government in the prosecution of this war. If the rebels succeed we are all doomed to southern rule, under whatever yoke the conquerors may choose to impose upon us. If the loyal national armies are triumphant, copperheads are necessarily thrust out of all political preferment. There is no fact more certain than that those who now oppose the war will be overwhelmed with ignominy and shame, no matter which side succeeds at last. Let every man think of this, and make a note that it does not and will not pay to oppose the government in this war.

**THE LOYALTY OF CALIFORNIA.**—Rev. Thomas Starr King, in a late letter to a church friend in Boston, says:  
"I rejoice that I can report to you, brethren, that the state is loyal. She is sound to the core. We are opening copper mines all over our surface, but there is none of that metal in our heads. We hope to show you, in the next election of governor, to hold office for four years, that there are signs in New England which can catch the inspiration of patriotism from California. I hazard nothing in saying that San Francisco is to-day the most loyal city of the American Republic."

Lord Brougham is rendering his old age absolutely disgraceful. He refused the other day to preside at anti-slavery meeting in London, on the ground that it would be a violation of "strict neutrality" in the American war! And this from the author of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. What next?

The iron-clad war steamer Galena, which has been in commission only a year, and from which so much was expected, is going into dry dock at Philadelphia, to be entirely overhauled, and, if possible, put into efficient condition.

## From the Eighth Regiment.

CAMP OF THE EIGHTH REG. WISCONSIN VOL. 1.  
LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, May 24, 1863.

On the 19th we arrived here, within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's breastworks, which Blair's division had charged upon during the day, and accomplished no more than to lose a large number of men. They got up under the breastworks, where the rebels could not hurt them nor they the rebels, and laid there till dark, when they got out of their position.

Day before yesterday there was another grand charge made all along the lines. In the first place, a party went up to the works and placed 12-foot ladders against the breastworks, and they would not reach the top. The troops, instead of charging in the usual manner, had to charge by the right flank, and they could shoot them down for keeps. Our brigade charged on the works, and lost 115 killed and wounded, and accomplished nothing. It was one of the hottest fires I ever saw. The way the caustic, grape and shot and bullets whistled and cracked around us was a caution. Most of our regiment had got across a road which the rebels cannonaded, when Gen. Tuttle ordered no more troops to pass until the fire ceased some. We laid down behind a hill, and well it was for us, or we would have had few left. One shell exploded in the 5th Minnesota and killed four men and sent a negro into the air 10 or 15 feet. The rebels have their guns planted and rained so that they can shell about where they please.

Gen. Grant has now given up the idea of charging them out, as the ground is too hilly for the movement of troops. He is now going to siege them out. The mortar boats are shelling the town most of the time.

Gen. Grant is a man about the size of Mr. Newell, a little taller and slightly stooped. He is slightly gray, and seems to be thinking all the time.

Gen. Sherman is a rather tall man, with a red nose, and appears to be a good fighter. He is only a little hasty. He commands this army corps.

Gen. Tuttle, who commands this division, is a man a little heavier than Colonel Burdick, and about 30 to 40 years old. He said he thought this was a slow brigade, until after its charge, when he held a different opinion. It is reported that Gen. Sherman said that if this brigade could not make anything by charging on the works, there was no need of trying again.

## FRANK.

## The Loss of the Gunboat Cincinnati, at Vicksburg.

The following is a private letter from one of the surviving officers of the ill-fated gunboat Cincinnati:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BLACK HAWK,  
YOUNG'S POINT, May 28, 1863.

The old "Cincinnati"—The terror of the Mississippi—is no more. Her good fortune deserted her yesterday, and she now lies sunk in about three fathoms of water, one mile above the upper Vicksburg battery.

At 7:30 yesterday morning, we weighed anchor and started down the river. Our captain then called the officers on to the quarter deck, and explained to us what we were expected to do, viz: to run down and round to under their upper batteries and shell them till silenced. General Sherman would then make a charge with three divisions of infantry, and occupy the same. How well this plan was executed you will see.

After getting under weigh, we drifted slowly down the stream, waiting to hear the lower fleet, as they were to commence the attack, and draw the enemy's fire. As soon as they were in sight, we started our engines and started briskly down, all the time giving the enemy our fire, and they sending us theirs with no effect. At 8:45 we commenced rounding to, and then began to suffer. In rounding to, we became, of course, nearly stationary, and, after a few shots, the "rebels" got range, and every shot from their guns told with terrible effect. We had not fairly got into our shallow position, when several men put out the light, and, worse than all, being below the water line, almost instantly flooding the room with water. A few minutes after, two shots entered the magazine, both below the water line, and filling it with water. We were thus, in a few moments, placed *hors de combat*. The word was passed that we were sinking. The steam pumps, hand pumps and buckets were put in requisition, but all to no purpose, as in addition to the shots already mentioned, three or four more killed her and assisted in flooding her. An order was run to her shore, and to the Mississippi bank she was headed. To make an already bad matter worse, a shot carried away one of our tillers, and another entered the pilot house, killing the pilot and wounding the quartermaster at the wheel.

We managed to get her ashore, or near it, just as she was going down. And here occurred an affair that beggars all description. Many of the men had already become panic-stricken, and as soon as we came near the bank, they commenced jumping overboard to swim ashore, and in their haste hurriedly killed each other. The result was, that the men who remained on the boat, would be alive, were drowned within two or three yards of the shore or ship.

We were under fire about one hour. Our loss from these several causes were three killed outright, twelve wounded, two of whom have since died, and sixteen missing. I did not leave the ship and do not claim any particular amount of bravery, but I really think that by a proper coolness, I was the means of saving the lives of many a poor fellow who otherwise would have been among the unnumbered "missing."

Nearly all of our plunder—otherwise private property—was lost. My trunk floated off with others, but luckily was washed ashore inside of our lines and recovered by some of our boys, not, however, until everything in it was soaked with *acqua pura*. Others were more unfortunate, and the rebels have probably had the pleasure of overhauling their several kits. The boat sunk so that the water was waist deep on the spar deck.

I have, since this war commenced, been in some tight places, but never was before, and I feel now to be again in such another as the affair of May 27th 1863. I had command of a 9-inch gun of the bow battery, but only got in four shots, on account of the position. I could not bring it to bear effectively, and I never, if I can help it, throw any shot or shell away.

There were several instances of the most sublime courage. In fact but few acted cowardly, and most of them paid the penalty with their lives. One man with his left leg shot above the knee, the lower portion hanging by a piece of flesh, being floated after the boat had sunk, very coolly swam ashore. He was never heard of after a groan—had a pleasant smile on his

face all the time. Poor fellow! he died last night.

Another—a quartermaster—when our masts and jack-staffs were all shot away climbed the stump of the fore-jack staff, and, while the shot and shell were flying about his head, nailed to it, with nails picked from the shattered decks, our torn and ragged ensign.

Yet another—the quartermaster wounded in the wheel-house, clinging to the wheel till taken away by main force. He will probably lose his right arm. Many others I might mention.

About ten o'clock last night, when we came down for us, and we are all now on the admiral's flag-ship.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, June 8, via Cairo 7.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The steamer Memphis has arrived from Young's Point. She left there on Wednesday. Capt. R. L. Hopkins, of the 30th Missouri, states that firing was going on all around our lines on Tuesday, at intervals of five minutes.

General Grant is mounting heavy guns to operate against the enemy in his rear. The guns are 30-pound Parrotts and 22-pound siege guns.

Orders were issued on Tuesday for the batteries already in position, to open on the enemy's works on Wednesday morning. The Union people of Memphis are much exercised over a rumor which prevails, to the effect that Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith, our provost marshal, has been ordered to his regiment. He is one of the best officers we ever had, and has given more satisfaction to the Union men than any other that has been previously here, and it is felt to be a peculiar hardship that he is ordered from a position where he is doing a great work.

Gen. McClelland, it is reported, has been put under arrest for disobedience of orders, and Gen. Washburne has been ordered below to take command of his division.

CAIRO, June 7, 10 p. m.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The steamer Alice Dean, Capt. Pepper, bringing Vicksburg dates to the Thursday, and Memphis dates to yesterday afternoon, arrived this morning.

An officer of the Alice Dean reports everything progressing as usual in the rear of Vicksburg. Sappers and miners are still working in the hillsides, gunboats and mortar boats are still operating, and new siege guns had opened fire on Thursday as had been anticipated, but with what result is not ascertained.

Sharpshooters still command the rebel works in the rear, and the confederates are not allowed to show their heads without becoming the target of a hail of bullets.

The general position of Grant's army remains unchanged, his advance regiments being daily relieved and fresh ones substituted.

Gen. Osterhaus is at Big Black river, to hold Joe Johnston in check should he attempt a movement. Johnston's force is supposed to be not over 10,000 reliable fighting men, but he is reported to have 20,000 conscripts, of all ages, at Entaw, Mississippi, and about the same number near Jackson.

Reporters report the rebels in the besieged city as reduced to one ration per day, consisting of 15 ounces, and greatly demoralized in other respects.

The sanitary condition of Grant's army is good. The Alice Dean took down goods. The captain says they have more room for hospital stores, and sick and wounded than they need, nearly all the latter having been taken up to Memphis, which is well supplied with everything.

WATER TIGHT, Vicksburg, via Young's Point, June 7, 1863.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The siege of Vicksburg is progressing favorably. Heavy cannonading is kept up at intervals, night and day. The enemy does not reply. Troops are arriving daily from above, and heavy siege guns are being placed in position to reduce the rebel works.

Gen. Blair's expedition has returned without the loss of a man. Fifty or sixty miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, eleven miles below Yazoo City, were secured by our troops. Several bridges, grain and cotton gins, used to give grain to the rebels, were destroyed; also a large amount of cotton, marked C. S. A.

Boxes of the latter was hauled in our lines for hospital and defense purposes. The country towards Yazoo City is teeming with agriculture. Peaches, cattle, sheep and hogs abound, and flourishing crops of corn, wheat and rye are seen on every side.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our lines, glad to escape their rebel masters' clutches.

Joe Johnston has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is supposed he cannot raise force sufficient to attack General Grant.

The weather is extremely hot, but the nights are pleasant and refreshing. Blair's division returned on Monday from an expedition to Yazoo City, whither he went by an interior route. He encountered 2,000 of the enemy, mostly militia, who fled at his approach. A few prisoners were taken. Gen. Blair captured 1,000 head of cattle.

Gen. Grant is said not to be apprehensive of any serious demonstration in his rear, on account of the enemy's want of cavalry. A great fire occurred in Vicksburg on Monday night, said to have originated from the explosion of a shell. It raged most fiercely around Washington Square. It is supposed the finest portion of the city is in ruins.

Col. R. S. Barnhill, with a small force, entered Florence, Alabama, on the 20th ult., and after a brief resistance, captured 110 prisoners, with a lot of gold and Confederate money.

WASHINGTON, June 7.  
Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Scrip for 240,000 acres for agricultural colleges has been issued to Michigan.

There is no confirmation at the navy department of the reported capture of Shreveport, on Red river, although we have dispatches from Farragut by the last steamer. The report is disbelieved.

Bonds for national banks have been deposited at Sandusky, Ohio, and Janesville, Wisconsin. A contract is made with the Continental Company for dies and plates for fives and tens of the national bank notes.

Ohio politicians here speak of the appointment of Bingham as intended to remove him from the ring for governor, and express doubts whether he will accept.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that persons whose taxable income exceeds ten thousand dollars are to be taxed at the rate of five per cent, whether that income is derived from property held by himself or partly by property held by trustees.

Fernando Wood did not take every place in Washington by storm, as he seems to have done in the case of the White House; Secretary Chase is said to have peremptorily refused to receive him.

The Newport (R. I.) News announces

that Gov. Sprague and Miss Kate Chase, eldest daughter of the secretary of the treasury, are shortly to be married. At Memphis, June 6, (via Cairo, June 7.) Special to Chicago Times.—The steamer Alice Dean has just arrived from Young's Point, which place she left on the morning of Thursday. Heavy firing was heard all along the line during Wednesday, supposed to be the operations of the siege guns and batteries under command of Grant. Federal officers and men felt confident of the capture of Vicksburg, and the garrison in a few days, and the rebels are as confident in their ability to drive Grant from his position.

The fire, supposed to be the burning of Vicksburg, was the destruction of a small portion of the town in the center. Five or six houses are supposed to be destroyed. The flames were produced by the shelling of the batteries by the gunboats.

Grant has strongly fortified his position in the rear, and has no fear of the enemy capturing his works.

CAIRO, June 6.  
Special to the Chicago Journal.—By the arrival of steamers we have reports from Vicksburg as to Tuesday, June 2. We can not learn that any important change has taken place. Siege is still progressing. The probability is that two or three weeks will yet be consumed before the grand finale is reached.

There is no truth in the statement from Philadelphia, that Johnston is marching on Memphis. Passengers direct from there know nothing about it.

The Clara Poe was fired into by guerrillas near Island 62. More than one hundred shots struck her. No one on board was hurt.

Blair's brigade is at Memphis. So far as operating against guerrillas is concerned it appears to be a failure.

NEW YORK, June 6.

A Washington special to the New York Evening Post says: "A boat from below has just arrived with the important information that the rebels have evacuated Frederickburg. The movement of Lee's army, which has given rise to conflicting reports during the past week is explained by the removal of his entire force from the line of the Rappahannock, which is now the undisputed possession of Hooker."

Our forces immediately crossed the river, and occupied the town, over which the stars and stripes are floating. As yet we have no intimation of the direction Lee has taken."

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Herald's special.—The reports from the army of the Potomac to the north of Vicksburg were very quiet to-day. The rebel forces were seen, yesterday, in large numbers, returning to the fortifications in the rear and below Frederickburg. It is reported there was a review of Fitzhugh Lee's and Hampton's troops by Gen. Stuart at Culpeper, yesterday. They number 12,000 to 15,000. One of the passengers captured Friday, below Frederickburg, stated it was intended soon to make a raid towards Washington. If such design is entertained they will find preparations made for their reception.

The object of the reconnaissance across the Rappahannock was fully accomplished.

A Times' letter from Lexington, Kentucky, 5th, reports the departure of the 9th army corps for Vicksburg, via Louisville. Gen. Harshbarger was in command of the post. Regiments were arriving to take the place of those leaving. A large number of East Tennessee recruits are pouring in. Gen. Burnside it was thought would remain at Lexington for the present.

The Herald has the following:

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—2 P. M.  
To G. D. Dennison, Special Agent.

The negroes are reported by all parties to have fought well. The enemy yesterday tried to get through our left wing, but were driven back with heavy loss. This morning heavy cannonading was heard continuing all day. All in going to the rebel pickets who have descended to our lines report provisions short at Port Hudson. Gen. Banks is well and in fine spirits and confident of success. C. S. A. BRECKLEY.

Sup't U. S. Army Telegraphs.

Richmond papers report gold at \$3.00 premium; silver \$5.50 premium. The report is current that the federal forces are evacuating Suffolk, and throwing up heavy fortifications eight miles from Norfolk, and that the greater part of Peck's forces are sent to Hooker.

The Herald says that Gen. Butler will bring up the war. The report is that the governor of Massachusetts. If he consents to run, the republicans will probably endorse him, and Governor Andrews will be set aside.

Washington specials say the report that Stuart is this side of the Rappahannock is untrue. No rebels are this side of the river except a few guerrillas.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, is appointed U. S. District Judge for Florida, vice Marvin, resigned.

Admiral Dupont will probably be assigned to duty in the Gulf department.

European advices say the report that Earl Russell had taken very bold diplomatic steps in advance of western allies of England on the Polish question, having proposed to Russia a plan of peace combining independence for Poland. The proposal is thus stated:

1st. The conclusion of an armistice for one year.

2d. The Polish fortress to continue to be garrisoned by Russian troops.

3d. The immediate institution of a Polish administration.

4th. No individual implicated in the rebellion to be arrested or brought to trial.

The object of the Terrillia, it is said, has already associated itself with that of St. James in the presentation of these demands, but it was thought the Czar would refuse to entertain them.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 6.  
A fire Saturday night entirely destroyed the large threshing machine manufactory, machine shop and foundry, owned by Adams and Beckwith, together with most of the stock on hand. Loss 15,000. Insured for 2,800.

NEW YORK, June 8.  
Flour dull and 10c lower. Corn 20c. Oats 10c. Hops 10c. Sugar 10c. Coffee 10c. Tea 10c. Rice 10c. Beans 10c. Peas 10c. Lentils 10c. Potatoes 10c. Apples 10c. Pears 10c. Grapes 10c. Figs 10c. Dates 10c. Raisins 10c. Prunes 10c. Walnuts 10c. Almonds 10c. Pistachios 10c. Cashews 10c. Pecans 10c. Chestnuts 10c. Hazelnuts 10c. Macadamia 10c. Brazil 10c. Copra 10c. Tallow 10c. Lard 10c. Butter 10c. Eggs 10c. Hens 10c. Turkeys 10c. Geese 10c. Ducks 10c. Pigs 10c. Cattle 10c. Horses 10c. Sheep 10c. Goats 10c. Swine 10c. Poultry 10c. Fish 10c. Game 10c. Furs 10c. Skins 10c. Bones 10c. Horns 10c. Claws 10c. Hooves 10c. Manure 10c. Compost 10c. Lime 10c. Cement 10c. Bricks 10c. Tiles 10c. Plaster 10c. Gypsum 10c. Sand 10c. Gravel 10c. Crushed Stone 10c. Blocks 10c. Curbs 10c. Pipes 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c. Timber 10c. Logs 10c. Stumps 10c. Firewood 10c. Kindling 10c. Charcoal 10c. Coal 10c. Oil 10c. Gas 10c. Electricity 10c. Water 10c. Sewer 10c. Drain 10c. Cistern 10c. Well 10c. Foundation 10c. Wall 10c. Floor 10c. Ceiling 10c. Roof 10c. Siding 10c. Shingles 10c. Boards 10c. Lumber 10c











PRINTING

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

HOLIDAYS COMING!

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

50,000 lbs of Wool Wanted!

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862

1862



Milwaukee & Prairie du C. Railway.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave Janesville as follows:

For Prairie du C. at 1:35 A. M.	1:35 A. M.
For Milwaukee at 1:40 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
For Madison at 1:45 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
For Monroe at 1:50 P. M.	1:50 P. M.

Trains arrive at Janesville as follows:

From Milwaukee at 1:15 A. M.	1:15 A. M.
From Madison at 1:20 A. M.	1:20 A. M.
From Monroe at 1:25 A. M.	1:25 A. M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
On and after Monday April 20th trains leave Janesville:

Going south	7:00 A. M.
Going north	11:15 A. M.
Going south	1:45 P. M.
Going north	4:15 P. M.

Galeata and Union Railroad.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
On and after April 20th, 1862, trains will leave and arrive as follows:

Trains leave Janesville for Chicago	6:50 A. M.
Trains arrive Janesville from Chicago	10:30 P. M.

Michigan Central Railroad.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
On and after Sunday, April 14th, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, at Janesville, as follows:

Trains leave Janesville for Chicago	6:50 A. M.
Trains arrive Janesville from Chicago	10:30 P. M.

New York Central Railroad.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
On and after Sunday, April 14th, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, at Janesville, as follows:

Trains leave Janesville for Chicago	6:50 A. M.
Trains arrive Janesville from Chicago	10:30 P. M.

Great Western Railway Company.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
On and after Sunday, April 14th, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, at Janesville, as follows:

Trains leave Janesville for Chicago	6:50 A. M.
Trains arrive Janesville from Chicago	10:30 P. M.

PRINTING!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,  
LAPPIN'S BLOCK,  
Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES and BORDERS,  
FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA.

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

RUGGLES JOBBER,

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST

Lowest Living Prices.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the

Test the Matter

Call and see Specimens, and get our

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADDRESS, HAND BILLS, LAWYERS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, LABELS, WEDDING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, NOTES OF HAND, RECEIPTS, BLANKS, LETTER HEADS, ETC., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have on our employment a foreman whose

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

Work and our Facilities for executing it,

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only in the manner in which their orders are

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

Spring Arrangements.

CHANGE OF TIME.

New and Favorite Express.

U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line.

Lowest Rates and Quickest Time

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

NEW AND FAVORABLE OFFER OF CARRIAGES

"DETROIT" and "MILWAUKEE."

On and after Monday, March 24, 1862, and until

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

On and after the 1st day of May, 1862, the steamers will

HOLIDAYS COMING!

SANTA CLAUS ON THE MOVE.

H. E. Egan has the best assortment of  
H. E. Egan's Books,  
Story Books,  
J. J. Egan's Books,  
Toys, Games, &c.,

at the  
Janesville Literary Emporium,  
(Corner Store) over, exhibited in Janesville. In

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

BEGIN TO COMPARE WITH OURS,

Received this Morning.

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

published by the Church Book Society. Call upon it

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Rich and Valuable

Holiday Presents!

at the

New Bookstore

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

FAMILY and Pocket Bibles, Hymn, Church Service

BOOKS FOR THE JUVENILES.

If you want to get a

Rich and Cheap Present

Second Storefront for the Common.

JACKMAN & SMITH'S BLOCK.

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

GREAT REDUCTION

The Prices

SINGER & CO'S

STANDARD MACHINES

Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

Reduced to \$70.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

Light and Manoeuvring Machine; Price, (with

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and

LEATHER WORK,

in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Hat

Manufacturing, &c. They are of extra size, with an

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADDRESS, HAND BILLS, LAWYERS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, LABELS, WEDDING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, NOTES OF HAND, RECEIPTS, BLANKS, LETTER HEADS, ETC., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have on our employment a foreman whose

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

Work and our Facilities for executing it,

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

50,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted!

at the

New Woolen Factory

F. A. WHEELER & SONS.

THIS splendid establishment, situated on Main St.

Two and a half Pounds of Wool,

FLANNELS AT THE SAME RATES.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

Done on Short Notice.

Those having Fine Wool to be carded into rolls

Glenn at the Factory,

as our conveniences are better calculated to do it well.

Our price for cleaning is one cent per pound. It is

very superior to have wool in good condition, otherwise

carding machine is the best that could be obtained, and

cannot fail to make good work. We would invite all

who wish to see our carding machine to call on us, and

give us a trial. Also, would we like to see the wool

which we are to card, that we may be able to estimate

doing, get a good article that they can recommend to

their customers.

A carding machine is the best that could be obtained, and

cannot fail to make good work. We would invite all

who wish to see our carding machine to call on us, and

give us a trial. Also, would we like to see the wool

which we are to card, that we may be able to estimate

doing, get a good article that they can recommend to

their customers.

A carding machine is the best that could be obtained, and

cannot fail to make good work. We would invite all

who wish to see our carding machine to call on us, and

give us a trial. Also, would we like to see the wool

which we are to card, that we may be able to estimate

doing, get a good article that they can recommend to

their customers.

A carding machine is the best that could be obtained, and

cannot fail to make good work. We would invite all

who wish to see our carding machine to call on us, and

give us a trial. Also, would we like to see the wool

which we are to card, that we may be able to estimate

doing, get a good article that they can recommend to

their customers.

A carding machine is the best that could be obtained, and

cannot fail to make good work. We would invite all

who wish to see our carding machine to call on us, and

give us a trial. Also, would we like to see the wool

which we are to card, that we may be able to estimate

Sale of Freight for Charges.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
COUNTY OF ROCK.

IN pursuance and virtue of the judgment of the court

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day

the following described mortgage premises, to wit:

part of the lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

addition to the village of Beloit, described as follows:

comprising forty-eight feet south of the northeast

corner of said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

Sale of Freight for Charges.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
COUNTY OF ROCK.

IN pursuance and virtue of the judgment of the court

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day

the following described mortgage premises, to wit:

part of the lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

addition to the village of Beloit, described as follows:

comprising forty-eight feet south of the northeast

corner of said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

the said lot 10, block 1, in the city of Janesville,

Circuit Court - ROCK COUNTY.

Orin H. Horton against William H. Douglas and others.

At a term of the Circuit Court of Rock County, held at

the Court House, in the City of Janesville, on the 25th day of

November, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and

against the above named defendants, the court rendered its

judgment, to the effect that the plaintiff should have judgment